THIS DECISION HAS BEEN APPEALED. THE FOLLOWING IS THE RELATED SOAH DECISION NUMBER: **SOAH DOCKET NO. 453-03-3419.M2**

May 2, 2003

David Martinez

TWCC Medical Dispute Resolution 4000 IH 35 South, MS 48 Austin, TX 78704	
MDR Tracking #: IRO #:	M2-03-0850-01 5251
Organization. The Texas Worker's Comp	tment of Insurance as an Independent Review ensation Commission has assigned this case to for WCC Rule 133.308 which allows for medical dispute
has performed an independent review of the proposed care to determine if the adverse determination was appropriate. In performing this review, all relevant medical records and documentation utilized to make the adverse determination, along with any documentation and written information submitted, was reviewed.	
was reviewed by a licensed Medical Doctor Surgery. The health care professional known conflicts of interest exist between to or any of the doctors or providers who rev	or a matched peer with the treating doctor. This case or with a specialty and board certification in Orthopedic has signed a certification statement stating that no he reviewer and any of the treating doctors or providers iewed the case for a determination prior to the referral n, the reviewer has certified that the review was party to the dispute.
CLINICAL HISTORY	
removing the batteries from a pallet and st back. She was seen and treated by Sh treatment. Originally, she stated that there complained of numbness and pain in the ri September 6, 2002 to the physical therapis having parasthesis down the right leg. This On September 12 th , the patient had an EM was normal. She continued to complain of after the back pain continued. This MRI w mm disc herniation at L5/S1 that did contaradiologist. He stated that this could cause herniation at L4/5. This central herniation continued on extensive physical therapy as simply did not respond to conservative treatment.	red at work while stacking car batteries. She was acking them when she developed pain in her lower e had physical therapy and medication for her was no pain radiating into her legs, but on she ight lower extremity. This complaint was made on st, On September 9, 2002 she reported that she was scomplaint was made to, a physician's assistant. G to try to determine if there was radiculopathy, and it low back pain and an MRI was ordered on her back as done on January 7, 2003, and it demonstrated a 3 act the first sacral nerve root, according to the some radiculopathy. She also had a 3 mm central disc was noted to indent the dural sac. The patient was and stabilizing exercises in physical therapy. She just atment. She apparently had subjective complaints em. The only neurological deficit that was recorded in

the record was on The physical therapist reported a diminished right patellar reflex and reported that she was having right lower extremity pain.
referred the patient to on October 28, 2002, a pain management specialist, has now requested that she have an epidural steroid injection, since she has not improved.
REQUESTED SERVICE
A lumbar epidural steroid injection X1 is requested for this injured worker.
DECISION
The reviewer disagrees with the prior adverse determination.
BASIS FOR THE DECISION
The records provided were somewhat difficult to interpret, but they do report some complaints that re referable to radicular pain radiating down the right lower extremity. The epidural steroid injections would be indicated only if the patient had clear-cut radicular complaints. Her MRI performed on January 7, 2003 reveals disc herniations at L4/5 and L5/S1 and these herniations do contact the S1 nerve root and the dural sac also. The reviewer finds that the record supports the fact that she has radicular pain and she might very well respond to an epidural steroid injection. She has certainly not responded to present treatment, which is physical therapy and exercise.
The reviewer therefore finds that the epidural steroid injection is reasonable and necessary.
has performed an independent review solely to determine the medical necessity of the health services that are the subject of the review has made no determinations regarding benefits available under the injured employee's policy.
As an officer of, I certify that there is no known conflict between the reviewer, and/or any officer/employee of the IRO with any person or entity that is a party to the dispute.
is forwarding by mail and, in the case of time sensitive matters by facsimile, a copy of this finding to the treating doctor, payor and/or URA, patient and the TWCC.
Sincerely,

YOUR RIGHT TO REQUEST A HEARING

Either party to this medical dispute may disagree with all or part of the decision and has a right to request a hearing.

In the case of prospective *spinal surgery* decision, a request for a hearing must be made in writing and it must be received by the TWCC Chief Clerk of Proceedings within 10 days of your receipt of this decision. (20 Tex. Admin. Code 142.5(c)).

In the case of other *prospective (preauthorization) medical necessity* disputes a request for a hearing must be in writing, and it must be received by the TWCC Chief Clerk of Proceedings within **20** (twenty) days of your receipt of this decision (28 Tex. Admin. Code 148.3).

This decision is deemed received by you 5 (five) days after it was mailed (28 Tex. Admin. Code 102.4(h) or 102.5(d). A request for a hearing should be sent to: Chief Clerk of Proceedings,

Texas Worker's Compensation Commission, P.O. Box 40669, Austin, TX 78704-0012. A copy of this decision should be attached to the request.

The party appealing this decision shall deliver a copy of its written request for a hearing to all other parties involved in the dispute, per TWCC rule 133.308(t)(2).

I hereby certify, in accordance with TWCC Rule 102.4 (h), that a copy of this Independent Review Organization decision was sent to the carrier, requestor, claimant (and/or the claimant's representative) and the TWCC via facsimile, U.S. Postal Service or both on this 2nd day of May 2003.